

KARKLIN', R. Ya., Cand of Tech Sci -- (diss) "An Improved Technological System for the Production of Citric Acid from Molasses by the Surface Method of Fermentation," Riga, 1959, 23 pp (Institute of Forest Economy Problems and Chemistry of Wood, Acad of Sci Latvian SSR) (KL 4-60, 119)

MAKSIMOV, I.V.; KARKLIN, V.P.

Polar tide in the Baltic Sea. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.3:580-582
Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Submitted November 23, 1964.

L 23818-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6015268

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/004/0921/0923

AUTHOR: Karklin, V. P.; Sarukhanyan, E. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the secular motion of the Earth's pole from 1900 to 1958

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 4, 1966, 921-923

TOPIC TAGS: earth rotation, periodic motion, harmonic analysis, geophysics

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the secular motion of the earth's pole during the last 50 years using data from the International Latitude Service. A new method was used for computing secular motion. Successive six-year series of the coordinates of motion of the instantaneous pole were subjected to harmonic analysis for computation of the amplitudes and phases of the free and forced components of motion of the pole. The amplitude and phase amplitudes were used in computing the periodic components of motion of the pole in these six-year periods. The computed values then were subtracted from the coordinates of the pole. The resulting differences characterize the aperiodic motion of the pole (coordinates of the secular motion of the pole). Analysis of these coordinates revealed that they are free of periodic components. It was found that in the period from 1900 to 1958 the pole in its secular motion followed a path equal to $0.530''$. The mean rate of polar motion was $0.009''$ per year. In the first half of this period polar motion is characterized by insignificant motion relative to its initial position.

Card 1/2

UDC: 521.93

Card 2/2 *V*

L 23818-66

ACC NR: AP6015268

However, after 1925 there was some increase of the rate of secular motion, which then increased, in recent years attained values of 0.016" per year and acquired a clearly expressed direction. During this period the general motion was approximately along 65°W. These data are in good agreement with a number of other studies. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 08, 20 / SUBM DATE: 11Oct65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 *W*

32675-65

EW1(1)/EWG(1)

Po-4/Pe-5/Pg-4/Pg-4 GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5010578

UR/0020/65/161/003/0580/0582

AUTHOR: Maksimov, I. V.; Marklin, V. P.

TITLE: Polar tides in the Baltic Sea

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 161, no. 3, 1965, 580-582

TOPIC TAGS: Baltic Sea tide, polar tide, rotation axis shift

ABSTRACT: The study of the changes in the mean ocean level caused by free oscillations of the instantaneous axis of the Earth's rotation dates from the times of Darwin, who coined the name "polar tide". Later, W. Schweydar established the static theory of polar tides. In view of certain differences of opinion among various researchers concerning the polar tide in the Baltic Sea, the authors carried out observations at 13 Baltic ports over the period 1900-1930. Data were analyzed on the BESM-2 computer and the periodograms of the level variations at all ports agreed fully with the periodogram of the radius vector component of the instantaneous Earth's rotation pole on the 0-180° longitude axis. The sea level periodograms showed two quasi-periodic components, with periods of 1 year and 14 months. The phase shift of the level maximum lags the passage of the pole radius.

Card 1/2

53675-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010578

vector through the same average longitude by 39°. The ratio of the mean observed polar tide wave to its static magnitude is 7.73. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 18Nov64

NO REF SOV: 009

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

OTHER: 007

BAB

Cord 2/2

SPOLITIS, Anton Karlovich; ROMANOVSKAYA, Ol'ga Ivanovna; KARKLIN, Yan
Yanovich [Karklinš, Janis]; KRYLOVA, N., red.; BOKMAN, R., tekhn.
red.

[Local fruit varieties in the Latvian S.S.R.] Sorta narodnoi selektsii
plodovykh kul'tur Latviiskoi SSR. Riga, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviiskoi
SSR, 1957. 96 p.
(Latvia--Fruit--Varieties) (MIRA 14:11)

KARKLIN, Ya.Ya., assistant

Conventional topographical signs. Trudy MIIGAIK no.45:43-46
'61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofots"yemki
i kartografii, kafedra geodezii.
(Topographical drawing--Conventional signs)

S/035/62/000/004/042/056
A001/A1C1

AUTHOR: Karklin, Ya. Ya.

TITLE: On topographic conventional symbols

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 4, 1962, 18, abstract 4G128 ("Tr. Mosk. in-ta inzh. geod., aerofotos"yemki i kartogr.", 1961, no. 45. 43-46)

TEXT: The author considers conventional symbols of maps and plans on scales 1 : 5,000; 1 : 10,000 and 1 : 25,000. Conventional symbols, according to the author's opinion, should meet the following main requirements for topographic plans and maps: accuracy, completeness of representing a locality, simplicity and convenience in usage. In connection with these requirements, drawbacks of conventional symbols are listed. For instance, in explanations to legends of symbols and in instructions for surveys, shifts of images of individual objects are permitted, and even exclusion of less important ones. This creates for the user some inconvenience, since it is unknown, images of which objects are shifted and how much, and what objects are not shown at all. Drawing auxiliary horizontals at arbitrary section does not enable one to

Card 1/2

On topographic conventional symbols

S/035/62/000/004/042/056
A001/A101

determine marks of the points with the accuracy required by instruction. There exist cases when the same conventional symbols represent different objects of a locality. The author recommends that users of the maps should be consulted during elaborating the content of maps and representing on them localities by conventional symbols; numbers of shifts in picturing individual objects should be strongly limited, and their magnitudes should be specified in legends; common features of different objects should be represented by a unified pattern; the same objects on plans and maps of different scales should be represented by the same symbols; conventional symbols should be standardized.

V. Agafonov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KARKLINA, A.M.

VENTER, K.K.; GILLER, S.A., akademik; KUCHEROV, V.F.; TSIRULE, V.V.
[Cirule, V.]; KARKLINYA, A.M. [Karklina, A.]†

Syntheses in the domain of 5-nitrofuryl-2-polyalkenals and 5-nitrofuryl-2-polyalkenones. Reaction of carbethoxymethylene-triphenylphosphorane and acetylmethylene-triphenylphosphorane with ~~4~~ unsaturated and polyene aldehydes of the 5-nitrofuran series. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.5:1073-1075 0 '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut organicheskogo sinteza AN Latvyskoy SSR.
2. AN Latvyskoy SSR (for Giller).
(Phosphorane)
(Furan)
(Aldehydes).

SMOLIKOV, Mikhail Pavlovich [Smolikau, M.P.]; KARKLINA, E., red.

[It pays to raise sheep] Razvodzits' avechak - vyhadna.
Minsk, Dziarzh. vyd-va sel'skaha padarchai lit-ry BSSR,
1963. 33 p.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Chyrvory stsyag" Dobrushskogo
rayona Gomel'skoy oblasti (for Smolikov).

KONOPEL'KO, Petr Yakovlevich, kand. veter. nauk; KARKLINA, E., red.;
ZEN'KO, M., tekhn. red.

[Preventing noninfectious diseases in young pigs] Preduprezh-
denie nezaraznykh boleznei porosiat. Minsk, Gos. izd-vo sel'-
khoz. lit-ry BSSR, 1962. 46 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Swine--Diseases and pests)

LUTSEVICH, P.A.; MONGALEV, G.F.; MIKHALEVICH, N.G.; ZINOVICH, K.F.;
SAFRONENKO, A.P.; KLIMENKOV, P.A.; GAYDUKEVICH, N.M.; SILIN,
M.S.; BRAZOVSKIY, P.V.; KOVPAK, M.D.; MELESHKEVICH, O.A.;
KAMENTSEVA, V.N.; KULIKOVSKIY, A.V.; TARAYKOVICH, P.I.;
ALEYNIKOV, G.A.; SHMULEVICH, Sh.S.; GRACHEVA, K.I.; NIKOLAYEVA,
Yu.N.; VOLOKHOV, M.A.; DOMASHEVICH, O., red.; KARKLINA, E.,
red.; ZUYKOVA, V., tekhn. red.

[Manual for livestock raisers] Spravochnik zhivotnovoda.
2., dop. i perer. izd. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry
BSSR, 1963. 462 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Glavnyy zootekhnik Upravleniya nauki Ministerstva sel'skogo
khozyaystva Belorusskoy SSR (for Safronenko).
(Stock and stockbreeding)

YUSKOVETS, M.K., akademik, otv. red.; BOBKOVA, A.F., kand. vet.
nauk, red.; GOREGLYAD, Kh.S., akademik, red.; DEMIDOV,
V.A., red.; TUZOVA, R.V., red.; KARKLINA, E., red.

[Controlling losses in animal husbandry; transactions]
Bor'ba s poteriami v zhivotnovodstve; trudy NIVI. Minsk,
Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry BSSR, 1963. 212 p.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Minsk. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut.
2. Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR (for Yuskovets, Goreglyad).

ZHIGLINSKIY, A.G.; ZAYDEL', A.N.; KARLINA, E.A.

Study of a direct current arc at elevated pressure. Opt. i
spektr. 10 no.6:697-701 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Electric arc)

S/048/62/026/007/002/030
B104/B138

AUTHORS: Zaydel', A. N., Zhiglinskiy, A. G., and Karklina, E. A.

TITLE: Study of the direct-current arc at elevated pressure

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya,
v. 26, no. 7, 1962, 855-857

TEXT: A previous paper (A. N. Zaydel' et al., Optika i spektroskopiya, 2, 28 (1957)) contains the description of an experimental system designed to study Li and Cu spectra in dependence on the pressure of the atmosphere surrounding the arc. At a surrounding CO₂ pressure of 7 atm. the Li I 6707, Li I 6103, Cu I 3274, and Cu I 3247 lines have much greater intensity than at 1 atm. The relative intensity of the Li lines was 11 times higher than that of the background. The plasma temperature is assumed to increase with pressure. The ratio between the emitting atom-molecule collision cross sections does not depend on pressure, and the optical density of the layer absorbing the two Li lines remains unaltered. Thus, the light source described in the previous paper provides a means for improving the accuracy of spectral analyses.
Card 1/2

Study of the direct-current arc at ...

S/048/62/026/007/002/030
B104/B138

There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2

ZAYDEL', A.N.; ZHIGLINSKIY, A.G.; KARKLINA, E.A.

Study of a d.c. current arc at elevated pressure. Izv. AN
SSSR. Ser. fiz. 26 no.7:855-857 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Electric arc--Spectra)

SAMOYLOVICH, Konstantin Danilovich; KARKLINA, E.I., red.; YERMILOV, V.M.,
tekh. red.

[Swine breeding section of the "1-e maia" Collective Farm] Ple-
mennaia svinovodcheskaia ferma kolkhoza "1-Maia." Minsk, Izd-vo
Akad.sel'khoz.nauk BSSR, 1960. 33 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Slutsk District—Swine breeding)

ACC NR: AF6023912

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/007/1190/1193

AUTHOR: Karklina, M. I.; Koval'chik, T. L.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut poluprovodnikov Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Zone crystallization of lead telluride from solution in tellurium

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Neorg materialy, v. 2, no. 7, 1966, 1190-1193

TOPIC TAGS: telluride, lead compound, crystal growth, tellurium

ABSTRACT: An attempt was made to find the quantitative dependence of the crystal growth rate on the temperature, temperature gradient, and thickness of the liquid layer for zone crystallization from a solution of the system $PbTe_s-Te_l-PbTe_s$. To this end, a thin layer of tellurium was placed between two single crystals or polycrystals of lead telluride. Under the influence of the temperature gradient applied to such a "sandwich," the liquid zone with the tellurium moved in the direction of the higher temperature. In order to measure the rate of zone crystallization of lead telluride, the displacement of the tellurium zone during the process was determined. The linear rate of growth of $PbTe$ is expressed by the equation $v = 1.1 \times 10^{-3} GD$ cm/sec, where G is the temperature gradient and D the diffusion coefficient. The values of D for $PbTe$ in Te solution were calculated, and the activation energy in the 550-770°C range was determined. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 18Oct65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1

UDC: 546.815'24:548.522

TUMASHEVITS, V.F.[Tumasevic, V.]; SVIKIS, V.; KOLOTUKHINA, P.I.;
DANEMANE, V.; ZIEMELE, I.; IL'INA, S.G.; KARKLINA, S.;
SAKSONE, V.; LEVI, S., red.

[The lumbering and woodworking industry of the Baltic
Economic Region; its condition and prospects for develop-
ment] Lesopil'no-derevoobrabatyvaiushchaia promyshlen-
nost' Pribaltiiskogo ekonomicheskogo raiona; sostoianie
i perspektivy razvitiia. Riga, Izd-vo AN Latviiskoi SSR,
1964. 95 p. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Latvijas Padomju Socialistiskas Republikas Zinatnu
Akademija. Ekonomikas instituts.

ANFILOV, A.A., inzh.; BAKALEYNIK, Ya.M., inzh.; BIRGER, G.I.,
inzh.; BRUK, B.S., inzh.; BUROV, A.I., inzh.; GENZBURG, V.L.,
inzh.; ZABELIN, V.L., inzh.; ZAPLECHNYI, Ye.G., inzh.; ISAYEV,
D.V., inzh.; KLIMOVITSKIY, A.M., inzh.; KRYUCHKOV, V.V., inzh.;
KOTOV, V.A., inzh.; LEYDERMAN, A.Ye., inzh.; PODGOYETSKIY,
M.L., inzh.; SAZHAYEV, V.G., inzh.; SEVAST'YANOV, V.V., inzh.;
FILIPPOV, S.F., inzh.; FROMBERG, A.B., inzh.; SHNEYEROV, M.S.,
inzh.; ERLIKH, G.M., inzh.; VERKHOVSKIY, B.I., red.; ZUBKOV,
G.A., red.; KARKLINA, T.O., red.; OVCHARENKO, Ye.Ya., red.;
ANTONOV, B.I., ved. red.

[New means of automatic and centralized control for nonfer-
rous metal mines] Novye sredstva avtomatizatsii i dispetcher-
skogo upravleniia dlia rudnikov tsvetnoi metallurgii. Moskva,
Nedra, 1965. 93 p. (MIRA 18:4)

NIKOLAYEVA, M.; KARKLINA, V.

Respiration characteristics of dormant and stratified seeds of
the European spindle tree. Trudy Bot.inst.Ser.4 no.10:267-295
'55. (MLRA 9:5)

(Spindle tree) (Plants--Respiration)

KARKLINS J

✓ Factors influencing the frost resistance of fruit trees.
J. Karklins. *Latvian SSR Zinatnu Akad. Vēstis* 1953,
No. 4 (Whole No. 64), 31-62 (Russian summary, 63-4).
High frost resistance was found in those trees and tree parts
which had low H₂O content and high content of water-sol.
solids. Normal as well as frost-damaged (1) wood tissues
were extd. with distd. H₂O. The exts. from I had higher
elec. cond.
Andrew Dravnieks

(KARKLINS, J.; LIEPA, E.; INFANTJEVS, B.

Latvijas Valsts universitates Zinatniskie raksti (Transactions of
the Latvian State University); a review of Vols. 11-16. Vestis
latv ak no.9:191-196 '59. (EEAI 9:10)

(Latvian periodicals)

(Academy of Sciences of the Latvian S.S.R.)

KARKLINS, J.

In search of a new path; a review of Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijs.
Valodas un literaturas instituta raksti (Papers Issued by the Institute
of Language and Literature, Latvian Academy of Sciences), No.10, Riga,
1959. Vestis Latv ak no.3:129-138 '61.

(EEAI 10:9)

(Academy of Sciences of the Latvian S.S.R.)
(Latvian language)

CEKULINA, A.; LASIS, A.; SKARDS, V.; TILAKS, S.; INTAITIS, E.;
KELPIS, E.; SALMANIS, A.; REINIKOVS, I.; KARKLINS, J.;
ABOLINS, J.; KULA, P.; TINSANS, S.; JESPERINS, J.;
FRUSIS, R.; KLAVINS, E., red.

[Overall mechanization of dairy farms] Piena lopu farmu
kompleksa mehanizacija. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izdev-
nieciba, 1964. 309 p. [In Latvian] (MIRA 18:7)

KARKLINS, J.,

In search of new paths. Vestis Latv ak no.3:129-138 '61.

KARKLINS, Janis; PICA, A., red.; KRASOVSKA, M., tekhn. red. . .

[Training fruit trees and berry-bearing shrubs] Auglu koku
un ogu krumu veidosana. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izdevnieciba,
1962. 282 p. (Pruning) (MIRA 16:5)

KARKLINS, P.; LEJNIEKS, I.; GROSKAUFMANIS, I., red.

[Structural elements] Buvkonstrukcijas. Riga, Latvijas
Valsts izd-ba. [In Latvian] (MIRA 17:6)

ARESHKINA, L.Ya.; BEKER, M.Ye.; BUKIN, V.N.; KARKLIN'SH, R.Ya. [Karklins, R.];
KLYUYEVA, N.M.; KUTSEVA, L.S.; LIYEPIN'SH, G.K. [Liepins, G.]

Microbiological synthesis of L-lysine. Prikl. biokhim. i
mikrobiol. 1 no.4:396-403 J1-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha AN SSSR, Institut
mikrobiologii imeni A.Kirkhensteina AN Latvyskoy SSR i
Rizhskiy zavod biokhimicheskikh preparatov.

ARESHKINA, L.Ya.; RAMINYA, L.O. [Ramina, L.]; ARE, R.Yu.; KARKLIN'SH, R.Ya.
[Karklins, R.]

Isolation and purification of L-lysine from culture fluid
by the ion exchange method. Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol.
1 no.4:404-405 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha AN SSSR, Institut
mikrobiologii imeni A.Kirkhenshteyna AN Latvyskoy SSR i
Rizhskiy zavod biokhimicheskikh preparatov.

L 8525-66

ACC NR: AT5027527

SOURCE CODE: UR/2690/65/008/000/0185/0194

AUTHOR: Karklin'sh, V.G.; Kilyup, A.P. 37
B+1

ORG: Institute of Electronics and Computer Technology AN LatSSR, Riga (Institut elektroniki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki AN LatSSR)

TITLE: The influence of tunnel diode parameters on twin circuit operation

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Institut elektroniki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Trudy, v. 8, 1965. Avtomatiki i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, 185-194

TOPIC TAGS: tunnel diode, semiconductor device, circuit theory

ABSTRACT: The paper studies the twin circuit (Goto pair) operation of matched pairs of tunnel diodes. Following a general theoretical introduction, the authors discuss the results of calculation of switching processes in twin circuits carried out on a digital computer. The calculations cover the effect of tunnel diode parameters on the switching process. The results are illustrated by oscillograms showing the operation of the twin circuits. A comprehensive discussion of the results concludes the paper. Orig. art. has: 13 formulas and 7 figures.

SUB CODE: EC / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 *qu*

UDC: 681.142.32.001.2

VIROGHIPOV, V.V.; GRISHKEVICH, E.V.; DANILOV, N.V.; ROZENFELD, E.B.;
KASKEL'SKIY, D.L. (Moskva)

Surgical contrast X-ray television study of the bile ducts.
Eksper. khir. i anest. 9 no.4:6-9 JI-Ag '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

KARKLIN'SH, R. Ya. [Karklins, R.]; KERSTERE, B. Ya.

Harmful microorganisms encountered in the process of production
of citric acid from molasses. Trudy VKNII no.14:151-155 '59.
(Citric acid) (Fermentation--Bacteriology) (MIRA 14:5)

BEKER, M.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; VIESTURS, U.R. [Viesturs, U.]
red.; DAMBERGA, B.A., kand. biol. nauk, red.; KUKAYN, R.A.,
[Kukains, R.], doktor med. nauk, red.; KARKLIN'SH, R.Ya.
[Karklins, R.], kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; STURIS, T.E., red.;
YAKOBSON, Yu.O. [Jakobsons, J.], kand. biol. nauk, red.

[Microbiological processes and production] Mikrobiologicheskie protsessy i proizvodstvo. Riga, Izd-vo AN Latv.SSR, 1964. 153 p.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Latvijas Padomju Socialistiskas Republikas Zinatnu Akademijs.
Mikrobiologijas instituts.

944530

S/690/62/003/000/006/009
D201/D308

AUTHOR:

Karklin'sh, V.G.

TITLE:

A tracer of characteristics for tunnel diodes

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Institut elektroniki
i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Trudy, v. 3, 1962. Avto-
matika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, no. 3, 105-109

TEXT:

The author discusses the conditions of stability of a circuit incorporating a negative differential impedance and describes the design of a modified tracer of characteristics. The latter is basically a bridge circuit as described in the literature by N.E. Mines, A.M. Goodman and H.G. Dill, in which the low inductance required of the tunnel-diode shunting resistor has been achieved by using a graphite rod as a resistor, with two brass blocks as resistor and diode holders. The simplified bridge circuit makes it possible to obtain the characteristics of tunnel diodes with minimum negative resistance of the order of 9 to 10 ohms. There are 4 figures. ✓

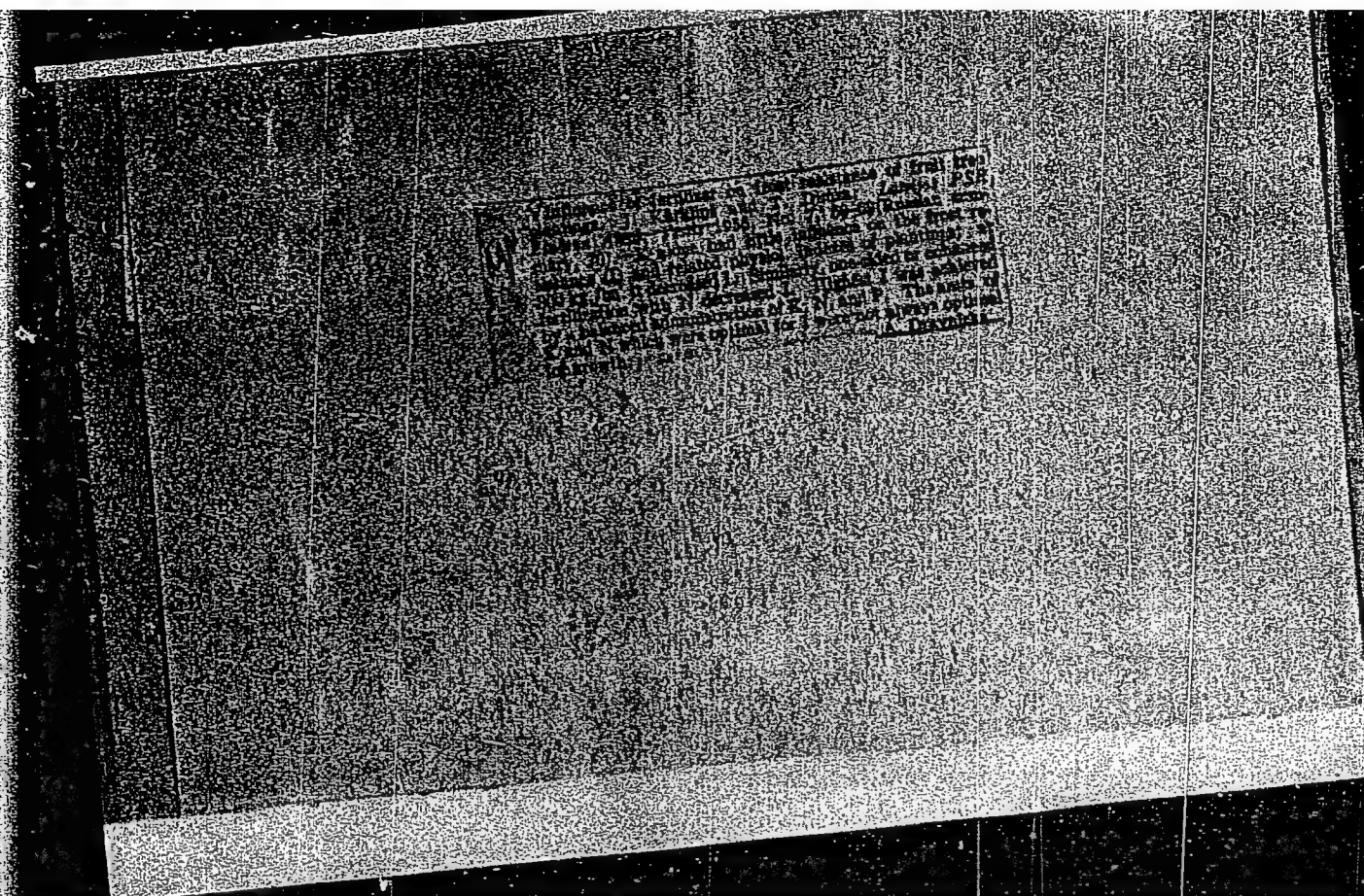
Card 1/1

KARLINSKIY, M.I.

Problems in improving the quality of engineering and geological investigations. Transp. stroi. 13 no.7:50-52 J1 '63.(MIRA 16:9)

1. Glavnyy spetsialist Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo proyektno-izyskatel'skogo i nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta transporta Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva SSSR.
(Geological surveys)

KARLINSKIY, V. M., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Material on the problem of the nervous regulation of hematosi. (Hematosi in epilepsy and its change upon the use of pneumoencephalography)." Karaganda, 1958. 19 pp; (Karaganda State Medical Inst); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 19-60, 138)



1ST AND 2ND LETTERS																										3RD AND 4TH LETTERS																										5TH AND 6TH LETTERS																										7TH AND 8TH LETTERS																									
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																										A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																										A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																										A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																									
<p>Poluboyarinov, D. N., and Karhilt, A. K. Low-grog and grogless refractory materials. <i>Trans. All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Refractory and Acid-Resisting Materials (V.I.O.K.)</i>, No. 2, 84 pp. (1934). The authors discuss experiments carried out with "lean" clays containing fine-grained quartz, and products of self-combustion of gangues by winning coal near Moscow. The defect of the refractories thus obtained is their high firing shrinkage. The investigation will be of interest for those selecting the kind of fire-clay refractories (grogless, low-grog, grog, and highly grogged) it is most desirable to produce from a given type of clay.</p>																																																																																																							

KARKLIT, A.

B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z										A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z										1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100																			
1ST AND 3RD LETTER										2ND LETTER										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS										5TH GROUPS									
AUTHOR INDEX																				MATERIALS INDEX																			
A-S-H-S-L-A										METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																													
Karklit, A. UNFIRED REFRACTORY PRODUCTS. <i>Technika</i> (Munapest), No. 53 (1954).—Details of manufacturing unfired refractories from a mixture of refractory clay, grog, and quartz sand (proportion: 30:55:15) and a solution of sulfite cellulose waste liquor are given.																																							

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS																										3RD LETTER																										4TH AND 5TH LETTERS																										6TH AND 7TH LETTERS																									
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																										A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																										A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																										A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																									
<p>Poluboyarinov, D. N., and Karklit, A. K. UNFIRED REFRACTORY QUARTZ GROG BRICK. <i>Zhurnal Tekh. Sci., Series 27, No. 3280, 7 pp.; abstracted in Referat. Silikaturator, 4 [7] 4253 (1937).</i> -- The use of unfired grog brick is possible only when the shrinkage due to firing is compensated by admixtures which expand. The brick contain 30% bonding clay, 50% grog, and 20% quartz sand. Their low strength is a disadvantage. Molasses, pectin glue, or sulfite waste liquor improve their strength; the best results were obtained with the latter. The usual methods are employed in the manufacture of these brick. Data as to their chief properties are tabulated.</p>																																																																																																							

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
<p>CA</p> <p>PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX</p> <p>Pressed multigrog brick S. V. Glebov and A. K. Karklit. <i>Ognespery</i> 6, 1900 (1938).- Ordinary ball and semiball clays were used. The highest pressure at which compression was still observed was 375-400 kg per sq. cm., which is the best pressure to use. The more plastic kinds of clay gave the best results as binder, giving more dense structures. The best amt. of binder was 15%. The use of bentonite as an addn. to the binder increased the strength of green brick; the use of sulfite cellulose ext. had the same effect only in the dried green brick; in both cases the positive effect was very small, the addn. of bentonite even having a negative effect on fired ware, increasing its porosity. The use of low-burned grog had a considerable positive effect on the physico-mech. properties of fired ware, but caused high shrinkage and warped surfaces. Dry pressing evidently permits the manuf. of high-quality multigrog refractories. E. L. S.</p>																																																			
<p>ASB-51A DETALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Refractories for methane-cracking plants. A. K. Karkhit. *Ogneupory* 6, 1410-54 (1965). The gas medium containing H_2 , H_2O , and CO precludes the use of C refractories. Al_2O_3 (grit), SiO_2 , magnesite and chrome-magnesite materials showed no deterioration at 1500-1700°. Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 refractories proved best for the temp. used at the plant. The effectiveness of SiO_2 is questionable only because of low spalling resistance. Al_2O_3 refractories must be resistant to deformation at high temps. Several mixes, prepd. with kaolin and corundum could be used for converter linings. I. E. Stefanowsky

ASM-A Metallurgical Literature Classification

19

ca

Technological testing of Buzulino clays A. K. Karkhi
and A. V. Milyukov *Ogneupory* 8, 576-55(1946)
These Far-Eastern clays are suitable for steel-mill refrac-
tories E. F. Stefanovsky

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1946-1947

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1ST AND 2ND DEGREE
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

R

1205. PRESSED HIGH-GROG REFRACTORIES. Glebov, S.V. and Arklit, A.K. (Trudy Vsesoyuz Inst. Ogneuporov, 1940, No.19, 98).

The production of fireclay refractories, in particular blast furnace blocks, from mixtures containing 85-90% of grog is described. Laboratory and production trials are reported. The influence of forming pressure, grog content, firing temperature of grog, grog grading, type of press, moisture content of batch, etc. were studied. PRESSED firebricks of high-grog content are characterized by accuracy of shape and high resistance to spalling conditions.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1940-1949

137 APP 152 CODES										139 APP 4TH CODES									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																			
CA										19									
<p>Testing experimental lightweight refractories in service. A. K. Karkhi and M. N. Genler. <i>Vysokaya. Gerdarsl.</i> Inst. Nauch.-Issledovatel. i Proekt. Rabot Ognepor. Prom., Inst. Ognepor., <i>Legko. Ognepor</i> 1945, 140-55. ...Tests have shown that ultralightwt. refractories are suitable for service in protected insulation. Lightwt. brick made by chem. means are sufficiently stable up to 1300-1300°; at higher temps. they should be used with great care. Frothed-grog lightwt. brick are suitable for lining some fireboxes of oil-fired steam boilers. Lightwt. brick made with combustible admixts. did not pass the tests completely. B. Z. Kamich</p>																			
ASB-ELA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										139B BOWERY									
139B BOWERY										139B BOWERY									
139B BOWERY										139B BOWERY									

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
<p>C</p> <p>REFRACORIES FROM CLAYS AND KAOLINS OF THE TROSHKOV DEPOSIT. A. K. Marklit. <u>Ozerny</u>, 11 [9-10] 21-26 (1946). -- The Troshkov deposit is in eastern Siberia. The clays analysed SiO_2 48.90, TiO_2 0.49, Al_2O_3 36.08, Fe_2O_3 0.57, CaO 0.25, MgO 0.72, SO_3 0.06, K_2O 0.53, Na_2O 0.42, and loss on ignition 12.23%; the kaolins analysed SiO_2 47.89 to 50.38, TiO_2 0.48 to 0.90, Al_2O_3 34.80 to 37.52, Fe_2O_3 0.15 to 0.62, CaO 0.16 to 0.66, MgO 0.53 to 0.68, SO_3 0.06 to 0.11, K_2O 0.52 to 1.00, Na_2O up to 0.08, and loss on ignition 11.93 to 12.54%. The clay and kaolins do not sinter, even at 1400°C. (water absorption 4 to 8 %), and show a firing shrinkage of 7 to 10% which remains practically the same above 1200°C. Most intensive shrinkage occurs within the interval 1125° to 1225°C. and is 0.35 to 0.40% per 10°. The production of low-porosity brick by ordinary methods is extremely difficult, but low-fired grog refractories were made having apparent porosities of 21.5 to 27.9% and compressive strengths of 125 to 205 kg./cm.².</p> <p style="text-align: right;">B.Z.K.</p>																													
<p>ASM S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																													

HIGH QUALITY BLAST-FURNACE BRICKS AS PRODUCED IN THE SEMILUK WORKS. S.V. Glebov, A.K. Marklit, I.A. Savkevich, and R.S. Milshenko. (Ogneupory, 1947, vol 12, p 152; British Ceramic Abstracts, May-June, pp. 163a-164a). Laboratory tests showed that fireclay bricks of Latnen clay with an addition of 10% alumina would not only reach the standard required by the Soviet Government Specifications, but would also surpass in quality a typical American blast-furnace brick of similar type. A description is given of the production of these high-quality bricks in the Latnen Works. The kiln-charging system is shown, and the proportion of firsts, seconds, and rejects is analyzed. The quality of the product is compared with that produced in the Chassov-Yar factory and with a typical American product.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGIONAL DIVISION

SECTION #2

SUBJECT MATTER ONLY

REMARKS

REGIONAL DIVISION

REMARKS

KARKLIT, A. K.

PA 12/49T60

USSR/Engineering
Refractory Materials
Refractories

Sep 48

"Protective Coatings and Glazes," A. K. Karklit, and
A. I. Gavrilov, 2 pp

"Ogneupory" Vol XIII, No 9, 413-415

Report of experiments carried out by Inst of Re-
fractory Materials. Results show value of such
coatings for protecting refractories. Illustrated
by photograph. Discrepancies between results and
data given by Poluboryarinov and Trokhimovskaya.
("Ogneupory", 1948, No 7).

12/49T60

KARLIT, A. K.

21805 KARLIT, A. K. i TIMOFEEV, I. M.

Opyty primeneniya vakuum pri polusukhom pres. ovanii shamotny izdeliy.
Ogneupory, 1949, No. 6, s. 215-18.

SO: Isotopis' Zhurnal' Zhukh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949

1ST AND 2ND ORDER										PROCESSIES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										3RD AND 4TH ORDER									
<p>5</p> <p>Protective Coatings-Glass. A. K. Karklitt and A. J. Gavrilov. (Ogneupory, 1949, vol. 13, No. 9, pp. 413-415. American Ceramic Abstracts, 1949, Aug., p. 185). Compositions and characteristics of five experimental protective coatings are given. The products were intended for facing brickwork in boiler plants using liquid fuels and operating in the 1300-1600° C. range. One of the materials proved to be successful in extensive tests. --R. A. R.</p>																													
<p>ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																													
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U.S. Patent, 1949

879. Experience with the use of a vacuum in the semi-dry pressing of fire-clay products.—A. K. KARKLIY and N. N. TIMOFEEV (*Ogneschey*, 14, 315, 1949)

The results so far obtained are in favor of the vacuum method of pressing materials of normal working properties. Vacuum pressing would improve quality. A negative pressure of 380 mm. is stated to be insufficient and more powerful de-airing equipment with a negative pressure of 600–850 mm. is required. (2 hrs.)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p>F 1420. HIGH ALUMINA LIGHT WEIGHT REFRACTORY FROM DIAPORE CONCENTRATE. Karklit, AK Tikhonova, LA and Latysheva ZI (Ogneupory (Refractories), oct. 1949, vol. 14, 454-458). Describes best methods of obtaining above, including correct concentrations of components, and optimum conditions of mixing and firing. Influences of charcoal and of anthracite in the mass as burn out additions are discussed. Physical constants and thermal characteristics are tabulated.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">R</p> <p style="text-align: right;">BLR</p>																																																			
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1st and 2nd Lines		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		1st and 2nd Lines	
c				7	
<p>High-duty refractories from technical alumina. A. K. KARK-LIT AND N. V. GRIZDEVA. <i>Doklady</i>, 15 [11] 504-10 (1950). Shapes weighing up to 4 kg., having 97 to 98% Al_2O_3, and being suitable for service at 1700° to 1850°C, were made from technical alumina analyzing Al_2O_3 99.00 (of which TiO_2 was not over 0.05%), SiO_2 0.13, Fe_2O_3 0.18, CaO 0.13, and MgO 0.11%, and having a grain size of 0.075 to 0.090 mm, 57.2% and <0.090 mm 42.8%. (1) Shapes with sintered bodies. Alumina was calcined at 1550° to 1650° for 4 hr., wet-ground with 0.1 N HCl for 48 hr., washed free of acid, plasticized with 5% molten paraffin, shaped under 1000 kg./cm.², and fired at 1710° to 1730° for 5 to 6 hr. The total shrinkage was 17.9%, water absorption 0.01%, bulk density 3.04, apparent porosity 0.00%, specific gravity 3.80, and highest test temperature 1770° and corresponding compression 0.0%. The specific gravity did not change during reheat. The average crushing strength was 6725 kg./cm.², and the highest</p> <p>was 10,500 kg./cm.². Cracks appeared after 2 to 3 heat-shock cycles (heating to 850° and cooling in water), and complete destruction occurred after 6 to 8 cycles. Scrap of these shapes and also electrofused corundum were added to raise the thermal stability and reduce firing shrinkage. An addition of 10 to 15% of ordinary adulterated corundum of 0.5 to 1.0 mm. resulted in apparent porosity of 13 to 25%, crushing strength of 2000 to 4500 kg./cm.², initial deformation at 1620° to 1660°, and thermal stability of 13 to 18 cycles. The addition of 30% of fine electrocorundum (grain number 325), followed by firing at 1700°, resulted in Al_2O_3 + TiO_2 97.00%, total shrinkage 13%, water absorption 0.1%, bulk density 3.37, crushing strength 4040 kg./cm.², initial softening at 1700° under load of 2 kg./cm.², highest test temperature 1730° and corresponding compression 1.6%, and destruction after 9 cycles. (2) Shapes with porous bodies. Alumina was ground to pass through sieve of 10,000 openings per cm.², made into briquettes, fired at 1250° to 1700°, ground to < 2 mm., mixed with 7, 15, and 30% wet-ground alumina, and fired at 1700° to 1750°. Shrinkage ranged from 10.8 to 11.6%, bulk density 2.90 to 3.26, apparent porosity 15.7 to 23.8%, crushing strength 3170 kg./cm.², initial deformation at 1650° to 1730° under load of 2 kg./cm.², highest test temperature 1770° to 1790° and compression 1.4 to 4.0%, and destruction after 10 to 25 cycles.</p> <p>B Z K.</p>					
<p>1st and 2nd Lines</p> <p>3rd and 4th Lines</p> <p>5th and 6th Lines</p> <p>7th and 8th Lines</p> <p>9th and 10th Lines</p> <p>11th and 12th Lines</p> <p>13th and 14th Lines</p> <p>15th and 16th Lines</p> <p>17th and 18th Lines</p> <p>19th and 20th Lines</p> <p>21st and 22nd Lines</p> <p>23rd and 24th Lines</p> <p>25th and 26th Lines</p> <p>27th and 28th Lines</p> <p>29th and 30th Lines</p> <p>31st and 32nd Lines</p> <p>33rd and 34th Lines</p> <p>35th and 36th Lines</p> <p>37th and 38th Lines</p> <p>39th and 40th Lines</p> <p>41st and 42nd Lines</p> <p>43rd and 44th Lines</p> <p>45th and 46th Lines</p> <p>47th and 48th Lines</p> <p>49th and 50th Lines</p> <p>51st and 52nd Lines</p> <p>53rd and 54th Lines</p> <p>55th and 56th Lines</p> <p>57th and 58th Lines</p> <p>59th and 60th Lines</p> <p>61st and 62nd Lines</p> <p>63rd and 64th Lines</p> <p>65th and 66th Lines</p> <p>67th and 68th Lines</p> <p>69th and 70th Lines</p> <p>71st and 72nd Lines</p> <p>73rd and 74th Lines</p> <p>75th and 76th Lines</p> <p>77th and 78th Lines</p> <p>79th and 80th Lines</p> <p>81st and 82nd Lines</p> <p>83rd and 84th Lines</p> <p>85th and 86th Lines</p> <p>87th and 88th Lines</p> <p>89th and 90th Lines</p> <p>91st and 92nd Lines</p> <p>93rd and 94th Lines</p> <p>95th and 96th Lines</p> <p>97th and 98th Lines</p> <p>99th and 100th Lines</p>					

KARKLIT, A.K., inzh.; NECHEPORENKO, M.A., inzh.

Selecting refractories for building shale gas retorts. Ogneupory
19 no.2:79-83 '54. (MIRA 11:8)
(Refractory materials) (Gas retorts) (Oil shales)

GLEBOV, S.V.; KARKLIT, A.K.; GUZDEVA, N.V.

Special density magnesite refractories and their properties.

Ogneupory 19 no.5:235-237 '54.

(MIRA 11:8)

(Magnesite) (Refractory materials--Testing)

137-58-4-6472

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 19 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Karklit, A. K.

TITLE: Major Engineering Trends Toward the Improvement of Refractories for the Metallurgical Industry (Osnovnyye tekhnicheskiye napravleniya sovershenstvovaniya ogneuporov dlya metallurgicheskogo proizvodstva)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Metallurgiya, Moscow-Leningrad, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 104-114

ABSTRACT: The progress of the refractories industry since 1930, connected with the development of metallurgy in general and with the activity of the Leningrad Refractories Institute in particular, is surveyed. The major achievements in the development of the production of new types of refractories: 1) for steel-smelting furnaces (basic refractories for roofs, forsterite refractories for checker-work, raw magnesite-chromite products); 2) for steel pouring (semi-dry process manufacture of pouring-pit bulk-use fireclay; superduty ladle bulk-use refractory); 3) for blast furnaces (heavy-duty dense blast-furnace brick); 4) for soaking pits (lightweight refractories); 5) spec-

Card 1/2

137-58-4-6472

Major Engineering Trends (cont.)

ial refractories. Data are presented on the properties and service life of modern high-quality Soviet refractories.

1. Metallurgy--USSR
2. Refractory materials--Applications

S.G.

Card 2/2

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 7 (USSR) SOV/137-59-1-52

AUTHOR: Karklit, A. K.

TITLE: Action of Liquid-fuel Ash on Fire-clay Refractories (Deystviye zoly zhidkogo topliva na shamotnyy ogneupor)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. in-t nauchno-issled. i proyekt. rabot ogneuporn. prom-sti, 1958, Nr 5, pp 61-80

ABSTRACT: Data of chemical, petrographic, and X-ray diffraction investigations of the effect of fuel-oil ash on the fireclay lining of the fire chambers of ship boilers. Fireclay brick containing 40.08% Al_2O_3 was fire resistant to 1740°C; the fuel-oil ash composition was (in %): SiO_2 32.8, Al_2O_3 10, Fe_2O_3 13.6, CaO 21.2, MgO 3.7, R_2O 12.6, SO_3 3.7, V_2O_5 0.93, and others 1.6. The low-melting (1170-1250°) slag which is formed in the fire chamber at working temperatures of the lining ranging from 1300-1450° flows down the walls of the fire chamber and attacks the fireclay brick; spinel, anorthite, helenite, and glass are formed in the process. Microphotographs and X-ray diffraction patterns of the brick, slag, and transition zones of the lining are adduced.

S. G.

Card 1/1

15(0)

AUTHORS: Karklit, A. K., Potemkin, P. S.

SOV/131-59-1-9/12

TITLE: Conference of Young Specialists (Konferentsiya molodykh spetsialistov)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 1, pp 47-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference of young specialists of the Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (All Union Institute of Refractories) was held in Leningrad on November 13-14, 1958, with the participation of representatives of the youth workers and the Ukrainskiy institut ogneuporov (Ukrainian Institute of Refractories). The conference should represent a show of young engineers and technicians. N. P. Gordeyev, head of the Institute, outlined in his opening speech the work of young specialists of various special branches, designating it as successful. Further, the following reports are mentioned: V. G. Yeger spoke about manufacturing methods of superstable pantiles made of borio siliceous rocks (borovichskaya "kremnevka"). N. V. Meshalkina reported on test results of the properties of magnesium solutions on liquid glass. I. V. Vishnevskiy (UNIIO) reported on the dynamic method of

Card 1/3

products.

N. V. Semkina reported on elaboration results of spectroscopic methods for the alumina content in types of clay.

V. G. Sloushoh stated the causes of bar fracture of the press CM-143 by means of tensometation.

I. A. Koba used a tensometric transmitter for the automatic control of mold charging on the press SM-143.

V. M. Lebedev reported on the working out of the design for a new furnace cart.

V. Z. Shron reported on sample taking devices of a new system.

A. M. Levin reported on the design of water supply and canalization.

M. Z. Perel'son dealt with questions of air dust collection.

M. M. Perel'muter, Ye. A. Grechneva and others submitted a new variant for the foundation of a tunnel kiln.

A. Z. Verdel' reported on the beginning of operation and installation of a rotary furnace at the Borovichskiy kombinat

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Card 2/3

Conference of Young Specialists

SOV/131-59-1-9/12

(Borovichi Kombinat).

As a principal default it was stated that part of the young specialists are still insufficiently familiar with the production. The measures provided for by the Party and Government to reform the universities and to strengthen their relations to works in operation shall improve the training of specialists.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneporov (All-Union Institute of Refractories)

Card 3/3

15(2)

AUTHOR:

Karklit, A. K.

SOV/131-52-2-15/16

TITLE:

External Meeting of the Scientific-Technical Council of the All-Union Institute of Refractories at the Borovichi Kombinat of Refractories (Vyyezdnaya sessiya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo instituta ogneporov na Borovichskom kombinat ogneporov)

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory , 1959, Nr 2, pp 93-93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In November 1958 a joint meeting of the NTS Vsesoyuznogo instituta ogneporov (NTS, All-Union Institute of Refractories), of the Tekhnicheskii sovet kombinata (Technical Council of the Kombinat and the Institute) took place. It was devoted to the discussion of the prospects of the development of the Kombinat for the years 1959-1965. Ya. M. Zetserov reported on the prospects of development of the production and auxiliary departments. V. I. Kaspar'yan on the prospects in mining industry, and K. A. Shalkov on new technological methods of producing dense refractories containing a high amount of fireclay. Engineers and technical collaborators and leading workers of the Kombinat as well as scientists of the All-Union

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SOV/131-59-2-13/16
 External Meeting of the Scientific-Technical Council of the All-Union
 Institute of Refractories at the Borovichi Kombinat of Refractories

Institute of Refractories, representatives of the Leningrad Sovnarkhoz and public organizations took part in the discussion of the reports. Z. L. Dobrin spoke about the necessity of improving the production technology of pantiles. M. N. Bluvshcheyn reported on the development of the Central Laboratory of the Kombinat, and Z. M. Rutman on the construction of pyrometric test plants. S. V. Glebov emphasized the necessity of increasing the burning temperature of the products. A. K. Karklit pointed to the necessity of carrying out a number of scientific research in the field of technology and automation of production. A. I. Yakovlev underlined the necessity of an improvement of quality of the products. The secretary of the Borovichskiy Gorodskoy komitet KPSS (Borovichi Municipal Committee of the CPSS) I. V. Smirnov pointed to the importance of comprehensive solutions in the planning of the further development of the Kombinat by taking into account the interests of the economic district as a whole. The director of the Institute N. P. Gordeyev and the director of the Kombinat M. U. Konarev summarized the results of the reports. The meeting passed a resolution on the further

Card 2/3

SOV/131-59-2-13/16
External Meeting of the Scientific-Technical Council of the All-Union
Institute of Refractories at the Borovichi Kombinat of Refractories

development of the production departments of the Kombinat.
With the start of operation of the **Ore Mine** "Klyuchenska"
the Kombinat will receive a yearly amount of about 60,000
tons of local aluminous raw material. The resolutions were
submitted to the Leningrad Sovnarkhoz.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneporov
(All-Union Institute of Refractories)

Card 3/3

KARKLIT, A.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEDOROVA, Ye.A., inzh.

Study of some highly refractory concretes. Trudy Inst. ogneup.
no.29:52-89 '60. (MIRA 14:12)

(Refractory concrete)

MARANTS, A.G.; ZEGZHD, V.P.; TIKHONOVA, L.A.; SOKOLOV, V.I.; RYBNIKOV, V.A.
[deceased]; DEREVIANCHENKO, L.D.; KARKLIT, A.K.; AKSEL'RAD, E.A.;
SARMIN, A.P.; FEL'DGANDLER, G.G., red.; MAKSIMOV, Ye.I., red. izd-va
KARASEV, A.E., tekhn. red.

[Handbook of refractory materials, products, and raw materials;
compiled according to state standards and technical specifications]
Spravochnik na ognepurnye izdeliia, materialy i syr'e. Sostavlenn po
gosudarstvennym standartam i tekhnicheskim usloviyam. Izd.2., ispr.
i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvet-
noi metallurgii, 1961. 338 p.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Sotrudniki Vsesoyuznogo instituta ogneporov (for all except
Fel'dgandler, Maksimov, Karasev).
(Refractory materials—Standards)

KARKLIT, A.K.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5865 4

Zegzhda, V. P., L. A. Tikhonova, V. I. Sokolov, A. G. Marants,
V. A. Rybnikov [deceased], L. D. Derevyanchenko, A. K. Karklit,
E. A. Aksel'rad, and A. P. Sarmin

Spravochnik na ognepornyye izdeliya, materialy i syr'ye. Sostavlenn po gosudarstvennyim standartam i tekhnicheskim usloviyam (Handbook of Refractory Products, Materials and Raw Materials. Compiled According to State Standards and Technical Specifications) 2d ed. rev. and enl Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1961. 338 p. Errata slip inserted. 12,500 copies printed.

Supervisor: A. G. Marants; Ed.: G. G. Fel'dgander; Ed. of Publishing House: Ye. I. Maksimov; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Karasev.

PURPOSE: This manual is intended for technical personnel working in ferrous and nonferrous industries and in other branches of industry and construction, for planners, designers, and personnel of technical supply administrations.

Card 1/8

Handbook of Refractory Products (Cont.)

SOV/5865

and for specialists in refractory manufacture and application.

COVERAGE: The manual deals with State standards and technical specifications for refractory ware, materials, and stock used in the construction and repair of furnaces used for smelting, heating, calcination, and distillation, and of fire chambers for boilers and dryers. The specifications also cover other thermal units used for processing under high thermal conditions, but do not include all refractory materials since approximately 10% of them have never been standardized. This edition has been enlarged by the inclusion of data on cast refractories and carbonaceous ware, as well as additional data on refractory stock, magnesite ware, forsterite ware, and metallurgical filler powders. The lists included in the manual contain State standards and specifications approved as late as Mar 1960. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Card 2/8

Handbook of Refractory Products (Cont.)

SOV/5365

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1/22/62

GONDYEV, N.P.; KARKLIT, A.K.; REZHNIKOV, A.F.

Scientific achievements serving technological progress.
Ogneupory 26 no.10:450-453 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov. *
(Refractories industry--Technological innovations)

S/131/62/000/010/003/003
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Karklit, A. K., Dobrin, Z. Ye. (Deceased) .

TITLE: Conference on light-weight refractory materials

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, no. 10, 1962, 481

TEXT: A conference on problems relating to the production of light-weight refractory materials with combustible admixtures was convened by the ogneupornaya sektsiya Leningradskogo oblastnogo pravleniya NTO ChM (Section for Refractory Materials of the Leningrad oblast' Board of NTO ChM) and was held at the Borovichskiy kombinat ogneuporov (Borovichi Combine of Refractory Materials) in June 1962. It was attended by representatives of the Borovichi Combine, of the Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (All-Union Institute of Refractory Materials), of the Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov (Eastern Institute of Refractory Materials), of the Upravleniye ogneuporov Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po chernoy i tsvetnoy metallurgii (Administration of Refractory Materials of the State Committee of Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy of the Council of Ministers USSR), of the Snigirevskiy zavod (Snigirevka Plant), the

Card 1/3

Conference on light-weight...

S/131/62/000/010/003/003
B101/B186

Shchekinskiy zavod (Shchekino Plant), and of the enterprises belonging to the "Ogneupornerud" Trust. M. M. Dernovskiy (Borovichi Combine) reported on progress in the production of light-weight refractory materials, for which screening of sawdust has been mechanized, pneumatic conveyance and the use of lignin introduced. V. I. Simkin (VIO) spoke about new decisions taken in planning the production of light-weight refractory material. The half-dry process will be introduced for making material of 1.3 g/cm³ density. The whole productive process is to be extensively mechanized. A tunnel furnace which guarantees complete combustion of the admixtures was designed. I. V. Grigor'yev reported on experience gained by the Snigirevka Plant. Production of refractory material with 0.5 g/cm³ volume weight was started. It is aimed to use finer sawdust and lignin, and other combustible admixtures are looked for. The Conference adopted a resolution concerning the principal directions of research on light-weight refractory materials with combustible admixtures, including further development of the half-dry molding procedure. An increase in production of refractory material having a volume weight below 1 g/cm³ was recognized as important. Planning and construction of automatized production lines is to be speeded up.

Card 2/3

KARKLIT, A.K.; DOBRIN, Z.Ye. [deceased]

Conference on lightweight refractories. Ogneupory 27 no.10:
481 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (for Karklit). 2. Borovichskiy
kombinat ogneuporov (for Dobrin).
(Refractory materials--Congresses)

KARKLIT, A.K.

Science and production. Ogneupory 27 no.11:489-493
'62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov.
(Refractory materials--Research)

KARKLIT, A.K.

In the All-Union Refractories Section of the Central
Administration of the Scientific Technological Society
of Ferrous Metallurgy. Ogneupory 27 no.12:570-571
'62.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov.
(Refractory materials)

L 2453C-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m) JD/JW/JG/AT/WH
 ACC NR: AP6011012 SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/003/0537/0544
 AUTHOR: Yudin, B. F.; Karklit, A. K.
 ORG: All-Union Institute of Refractories (Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneporov)
 TITLE: Thermodynamics of vaporization of refractory oxides at high temperatures
 SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 3, 1966, 537-544
 TOPIC TAGS: thermodynamic calculation, vaporization, heat of vaporization, aluminum oxide, zirconium compound, silicon dioxide, magnesium oxide, calcium oxide
 ABSTRACT: The thermodynamics of vaporization of SiO_2 (quartz), ZrO_2 , MgO , CaO , and Al_2O_3 was studied. The heat of vaporization of SiO_2 at the boiling point, $\Delta \bar{H}_{\text{boil}}$, was calculated to be 167.1 kcal/mole SiO_2 . The approximation of partial pressures of the components of vaporization of ZrO_2 , MgO , CaO , and Al_2O_3 in the form of equations of the type

$$\lg P_i = \frac{A_i}{T} + B_i$$
 which gives the coefficient of the Van't Hoff equation, was shown to be sufficiently

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.18

L 24530-66

ACC NR: AP6011012

accurate. The heat of vaporization of Al_2O_3 at the boiling point was calculated to be $\Delta H_{\text{vap}} = 472.3$ kcal/mole Al_2O_3 . The main vaporization products of Al_2O_3 are Al and O (pressure one order of magnitude greater than that of Al_2O and AlO). However, as the temperature rises, the stability of aluminum suboxides increases appreciably, and at the boiling point the pressure of Al_2O and AlO vapors becomes comparable to the pressure of Al vapor. Orig. art. has: 23 formulas and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11,07/ SUBM DATE: 06Dec63/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

2035. KARKLOV, A.A., SHENYOLENKO, V.A., AND VETROV, YU. A.

Sredstva Mekhanizats II Sel'skogo Stroitel' Stua. Kiyev, Gostekhnizdat
USSR. 1954. 1765. s Ill. 20sm. (B Pomoshch' Sel'skomu Stroitel'stvu I
MTS). 4.000 BKZ. 4r. 45k. - Bibliogr: s. 172. - Na ukr. yaz. -
(54-55497) 693.0025+631.2+(016.3)

KARKO, LS.

"The Effect of the Type of feed and udder passage on the breeding quality of Large White Breed Sows." Cand Agr Sci, All-Union Sci-Hes Inst of Animal Husbandry Department of Swine breeding, Moscow, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13)
SU: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55

KARKOCHA, I.

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application, Part 3. - Food Industry.

H

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 72273.

Author : Cecylia Hiszpańska, Jan Zaleski, Eugenia Rutczynska-
Skonieczna, ~~Inocentyna Karkocha~~, Barbara Chojnicka,
Maria Bojankiewicz.

Inst : State Institute of Hygiene, Poland.

Title : Nutritive Value of Peas.

Orig

Orig Pub: Roczn. Panstw. zakl. hig., 1958, 9, No 1, 23-28.

Abstract: The following (in %) was found in 49 samples of dry
peas: moisture 11.6, protein - 23.8, carbohydrates -
55, fat - 1.2, cellulose - 5.6, ash - 2.8, phosphorus -
411 mg %, calcium - 116 mg %, iron - 6.3 mg %, caloric
value - 348 kcal.

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KARKOCHA, I

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry. H
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 62546
AUTHOR : Lisnianski, C.; Alski, J.; Rutczynska-Skonieczna,*
INSTITUTE : -
TITLE : Nutritive Value Value of White Beans
ORIG. PUB. : Roczn. Panstw. zakl. hig. , 1958, 9, No 5, 469-470

ABSTRACT : In the two samples of beans were found (in%): 10.9-
-water, 25.5-proteins, 1.7-fats, 58.5-carbohydrates,
4.5- cellulose, 3.5-ash, 425 mg% P, 202 mg % Ca,
9.4 mg % Fe. 348 K cal/100 gr. calorific value.

*E.; Karkocha, I.; Chojnicka, B.; Bojankiewicz, M.
Card: 1/1

KARKOCHA, Inocentyna; MIODECKI, Henryk

Studies on the nutritive value of certain mushrooms
growing in Poland. Pt. 2. Roczn panstw zakl hig 15 no. 1:
27-32 '64.

1. Laboratory for Testing Food and Articles of Common
Consumption, State Institute of Hygiene, Warsaw. Head:
prof. dr M. Nikonorow.

HARFOS, I.

Thoughts on the situation and tasks of the wool industry.

p. 49 (HATPAR) Budapest, Hungary Vol 7, no 1, Apr 1957

SC: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (ABEI) Vol 6, no 11 November 1957

V. KARKOSKA

"Our new broadcast series, Peasants' university." p. 11. "Agreement on mutual cooperation between Albanian and Czechoslovak radio stations." p. 12. (LUDOVY ROZHLAS, Vol. 9, no. 3, Jan. 1953, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2 No. 7, July 1953, Uncl.

KARKOSKA, V.

Necessary planning before spring work. p. 6.

(LUDOVY ROZHLAS., Vol. 9, no. 9, Feb. 1953, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2 #8, Library of Congress,
August 1953, Uncl.

KLIMO, Zoltan; KARKOSKA, Valdimir; LUKASSIEWICZ, Milos

Treatment of depressive states. Cesk. psychiat. 55 no.1:11-13 Feb 59.

1. Psychiatricka klinika UK a Farmakologicky ustav UK, Kosice.
(DEPRESSION, ther.

amphetamine prior to electroshock ther. (Cz))

(AMPHETAMINE, ther. use

depression, admin. prior to electroshock ther. (Cz))

(SHOCK THERAPY, ELECTRIC, in various dis.

depression, with previous amphetamine admin. (Cz))

KARFOSZ, R.

Contribution to the investigation of homogeneity of coke-even charges.

p. 384 (Przeblad Gorniczy. Vol. 12, no. 10, Oct. 1954. Katowice, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

KARKOSZ, RAYMUND

Homogeneity of blend in coke oven charges. Holman
California and Raymond Karkosz. *Process Develop* 12
304-31 (1986). - It is shown that tumbling mills and other
operations do not properly blend the feed for coke ovens.
Further causes for segregation of ingredients within the blend
in lifting the blend from one conveyor to the other and in
filling the coke ovens. 24 references. R. J. Jellison

2

KARKOCHA, Inocentyna

Studies on the nutritive value of the edible fungus *Tricholoma equestre* Fr. Quel and the fungus *Armillariella mellea* Fr. Kumm. Roczn panst zakl hig 15 no.3:311-314 '64.

MIELECKI, ..Tadeusz, doc. dr inz.; CHRUSCIEL, Zdzislaw, mgr inz.; KARKOSZ,
Rajmund, mgr inz.; SZULAKOWSKI, Wacław, mgr inz.

Possibilities of improving the quality of some fines of coal for
power production. Przegl gorn 19 no.1:38-40 Ja '63.

S/081/63/000/001/056/061
B144/B186

AUTHORS: Szczurek, Maria, Bereś, Janusz, Karkoszka, Janina,
Kurzydło, Zofia

TITLE: Method of purifying low-pressure polyethylene

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1963, 534, abstract
1T104 (Polish patent 44686, January 23, 1962)

TEXT: A method is suggested on the basis of treating the polymer with aqueous or alcoholic KOH or NaOH solution; thereby, the Al and Ti compounds used as catalysts pass into the bottom layer and the polymer passes into the top layer. The layers are separated by decantation. The polyethylene (PE) can be washed additionally with water containing an emulsifier, or with weak acid solutions. Example. 1500 ml benzene solution of PE obtained by polymerization of ethylene in the presence of organometal compounds is treated in ethylene medium with 300 ml 10% methanolic NaOH solution. The mixture is stirred for 30 min at 60°C without access of air. After it has cooled the mixture demixes, the Al and Ti compounds pass into the methanolic bottom layer (dark-blue color). The PE appears in the color-
Card 1/2